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1953 FALL HARVEST AND EARNINGS IN RUMANIA

[Summary: The following report was compiled from information contained in the September 1953 issues of the Bucharest newspapers Romania Libera, Scanteia, Munca, and Informatia Bucurestiului.

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50X1-HUM

I. FALL HARVEST

The fall harvest progressed well throughout Rumania. The corn harvest was completed 28 percent for the entire country by 20 September 1953.

Bucharest and Craiova regiunes each completed 50 percent of their corn harvest, Suceava Regiune completed 44 percent, and Pitesti and Iasi regiunes each completed 40 percent. However, Galati and Constanta regiunes remained behind schedule. The regiune and raion people's councils, as well as the agricultural agents of these two regiunes, were not sufficiently interested in the harvest campaign and did not mobilize the necessary manpower.

Sunflower was harvested 58 percent throughout the country by 23 September. Craiova Regiune was leading with 89 percent, and Ploesti Regiune followed with 86.9 percent, Barlad with 75.9 percent, Bacau with 71 percent, Arad with 66 percent, and Iasi with 59.5 percent.

The sugar beet harvest started in the second half of September in Arad, Ploesti, and Timisoara regiunes. Work was well organized in these regiunes and 25-35 percent of the harvest was completed by 23 September. Constantia, Galati, Bucharest, and Craiova regiunes did not complete their daily norms, even though the sugar beet crop was ripe and ready for harvest.

Potatoes were harvested 19 percent all over the country by 23 September, with Arad, Barlad, Bucharest, Craiova, and Iasi regiunes leading.

The rice harvest was completed 19 percent in all rice-growing sectors by 23 September, with Constanta and Bucharest regiunes leading because of their large size.(1) The Chirnogi, Manastirea, and Uzum state farms, Bucharest Regiune, and the Salonta State Farm, Oradea Regiune, started the rice harvest early in September. In 1953, state farms cultivated 43 percent of the total rice field acreage of the country. State farms made every effort to have a successful harvest. They used 50-60 percent more rice-threshing machines than in 1952. State farms with large rice fields, such as Salonta, Chirnogi, Marculesti, Luciu-Giurgeni, Budesti, and others, set up dryers to reduce the humidity of the rice. At the same time state farm managements disinfected warehouses for rice storage. Strainers were readied at the Budesti, Roman, Salonta, Luciu-Giurgeni, Iosif Clisai, Manastirea, and Vitanesti state farms, as well as at some collectives, to clean the rice immediately after threshing.(2)

The fall rice harvest must be intensified all over the country, particularly in the slow regiunes. The executive committees of the regiune, raion, and commune people's councils must mobilize manpower and complete the harvest, so that the fields can be prepared for autumn planting.(1)

Arad Regiune

Workers and technicians at the Grabat State Farm, Arad Regiune, exceeded their planned production for all grain in 1953. For example, they had an average production of 2,509 kilograms of wheat per hectare from 2,356 hectares, 2,735 kilograms of spring barley per hectare from 652 hectares, 1,572 kilograms of fall barley per hectare from 436 hectares, and 1,343 kilograms of oats per hectare from 434 hectares. The state farm delivered to the state 183 carloads of fall wheat and 88 carloads of fall barley in excess of the plan. They also delivered 16 percent more spring barley and 9 percent more oats than planned.(3)

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Bacau Regiune

As of 26 September, the TOZ of Targu-Trotus Commune, Targu-Ocna Raion, had started the corn harvest. The yield was 2,000-2,300 kilograms per hectare, which was twice as much as at individual farms. The members of the TOZ pledged to obtain even larger harvests in 1954.(4)

Bucharest Regiune

The corn harvest was 30 percent completed by 17 September in Bucharest Regiune. Collectivists, member of TOZ, and individual peasants all worked hard to complete the harvest and to start fall plowing. In Alexandria and Vartoapele raions, the corn harvest was completed 95-96 percent by 16 September 1953.(5)

The Bragadiru State Farm, Bucharest Raion, has 850 hectares of vegetable gardens. The vegetable production plan of the farm was exceeded by 364 percent for the first half of 1953. The plan for lettuce production was exceeded 137 percent, for radishes 30 percent, and for string beans 22 percent. The agricultural section of the farm was awarded the Red Banner for production in September 1953.(6)

Dumitru Petre, first secretary of the Vidra Party Raion Committee, Bucharest Regiune, reported that peasants in Vidra Raion obtained good results, completing their threshing by 11 August 1953. Communists and party agents carried on active agitation and set a good example for the peasants. The application of the proper agricultural rules resulted in an average yield of 1,800 kilograms of grain per hectare at collectives and 1,250 kilograms per hectare at individual farms.

Vidra Raion is especially well suited for vegetable growing and is an important source of supply for the city of Bucharest. It raises a variety of vegetables on an area of 6,200 hectares. The Ciocoveni Section of the Budesti-Negoesti State Farm received the production banner for state farms for vegetable growing. The section produced more than 5 carloads of vegetables above the planned amount. Stakhanovite Gogu Constantin did exceptional work. But Vidra Raion could have produced even more. Some collectives did not work hard enough. The yields at such collectives were only 1,100-1,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The Prundu and Comana collectives worked inefficiently. Individual peasants like Neagu Dumitru of Frumusani Commune harvested only 630 kilograms of wheat per hectare. It is the duty of the raion party committee to ask state agents to give more help to peasants to increase production. Obsolete and harmful habits must be combatted. The raion party committee must take a more active part in agitation and in guiding the peasants.

Technicians at MTS must work in close cooperation with agricultural experts and use advanced methods. For example, at the Calugari MTS, the only one in Vidra Raion, operators are lazy and perform poor work at collectives and TOZ. State farms must also be watched closely. At the Gradistea State Farm work proceeded badly in 1953. The Ministry of State Farms paid little attention to this farm. The management of this farm was changed three times in 1953, which, of course, harmed production.

Collectives must develop many more production branches in vegetable gardening and in fruit and grape culture. Only 5,422 fruit trees were planted in Vidra Raion in the spring of 1953, despite the great need. No new varieties of vines were brought in. Hotarele Commune could have used 50,000 new vines in the spring of 1953. This was neglected by party organizations and the agents of the Ministry of Agriculture. The more than 10,000 hectares of swampland in Vidra Raion constitute a large potential productive area. Immediate action could reclaim this vast area for vegetable gardens and corn fields.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Vidra Raion produced thousands of carloads of vegetables. The vegetables were shipped to the Valen-Rosie Cannery, Oltenita Raion, or to the Buftea Cannery, dozens of miles away. The possibility of building a canning factory in Vidra Raion should be brought to the immediate attention of the Ministry of Food Industry. Agricultural engineers of the agricultural section of the people's council must help to increase production by locating and utilizing all available reserves. Bureaucracy should be eliminated and the Ministry of Agriculture should distribute fewer circulars. Technicians are tied to their desks instead of doing their real job in the field. Production was above average wherever technicians guided and supervised the collectives and individual peasants, but in many communes labor was performed at random and harvests were very poor.(7)

Constanta Regiune

State farms started the sugar beet harvest in the latter part of September. Sugar beet areas were 20-percent larger in 1953 than in 1952. Many state farms increased their sugar beet acreage. For example, the Cocargeaua State Farm planted 480 hectares, the Pietroiu State Farm 550 hectares, and the Fetesti State Farm 461 hectares. The state farms in Constanta Regiune used 130 SKEM-3 machines received from the Soviet Union for the 1953 harvest of sugar beets. The SKEM-3, which is operated by only two workers, harvests 3.5-4 hectares daily, replacing the labor of 50-60 men. The machine works simultaneously on three rows and at the same time separates the beet from its leaves. State farms harvested large areas in a short time with the aid of these machines. For example, six machines harvested 40 hectares of sugar beets at the Fetesti State Farm and 30 hectares at the Pietroiu State Farm in a few days.(8)

The Giurgeni State Farm, Fetesti Raion, planted several varieties of rice in 1953. The plants grew well and the harvest was promising. Nearly 130 hectares of rice were harvested by 10 September.(9)

Individual peasants of Fetesti Raion harvested nearly 80 percent of the sunflower crop by 27 September, with Tandarei, Socariciu, Mihail Kogalniceanu, and Saveni communes leading. The commune executive committees closely supervised the corn, sunflower, cotton, and sugar beet harvest to assure completion on schedule.(10)

The Panduri State Farm, Pietroiu Commune, was originally set up with 500 hectares of land reclaimed from marshes and flooded land. In 1953, the farm had 6,000 hectares of arable land, and expected to add 3,000 hectares more for rice fields. The state farm is equipped with modern machines, wheat combines, sugar beet combines, etc. The number of skilled cadres has increased in all sections. The summer campaign was completed 12 days ahead of schedule. The yield was more than 3,500 kilograms of wheat and 3,600 kilograms of barley per hectare. Animal raising was also very successful. The milk plan was exceeded by 23 percent for cow's milk and by 14 percent for ewe's milk in the first half of 1953. The farm delivered 3,000 hogs and 200 lambs to the state and exceeded the production plan for calves. The Panduri State Farm was awarded a prize of 190,000 lei, of which 126,000 lei will be used for social and cultural improvements. The remainder will be distributed to workers and technicians as bonuses for exceptional work.(11)

Craiova Regiune

The Filimon Sarbu Collective, Piscu-Vechi Commune, Calafat Raion, was created in 1949 and has expanded from year to year. The collective had an exceptional harvest in 1953, as a result of the strict application of agricultural methods. The collective also planted some experimental lots. It obtained, for example, 5,000 kilograms of corn per hectare from 5 hectares. The sunflower harvest was also very successful. The yield was 2,100 kilograms per hectare.(12)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Collectives and individual peasants of Caracal Raion worked hard to complete the corn and sunflower harvest. In 4 days, the raion harvested 40 percent of the areas planted. Corn was harvested 80 percent and sunflower 90 percent by 17 September. The sunflower yield at collectives was 600 kilograms more per hectare than at individual farms. Dobrotesti, Amarasti-de-Jos, and Amarasti-de-Sus communes completed the corn and sunflower harvest.(13)

The Drumul Socialismului Collective, Drojdaibodu Commune, Corabia Raion, planted 3 hectares of sunflower in 1953. The yield was 4,400 kilograms per hectare. Exceptional yields were obtained for all other grain as well.(14)

The villages and communes of Plenita Raion completed the corn harvest by 27 September. Collectives and TOZ were leading, while individual peasants followed their good example and also progressed very well. The collective of Oprisoru Commune harvested 34 hectares of corn, which placed the commune in the lead.(10)

Individual peasants of Segarcea Raion harvested fall crops with diligence. By 9 September, 85 percent of the total corn crop was harvested, and Galopar and Dranicu communes had harvested 95.5 percent of their corn crops. The raion also harvested 2,400 hectares of sunflower and 20 percent of the sugar beet crop.(15)

Galati Regiune

As of 13 September, individual peasants of Cotu-Lung Commune, Braila Raion, had started the sunflower harvest, observing instructions given by technicians. They harvested 120 hectares in a few days. The peasants of this commune pledged to complete the fall campaign on time and in good condition.(15)

The Berea Barbu State Farm, Filimon Sarbu Raion, devoted special care to rice growing. The harvest started on 14 September, and 63 hectares were harvested in 5 days. The state farm set up eight threshing platforms and prepared eight mobile motors to power the threshers, thus replacing tractors which worked in the fields at plowing and seeding. The state farm also started rye seeding, completing 50 hectares by 20 September.(16)

Pitesti Regiune

An agricultural exhibition was opened in the town of Dragasani at the beginning of September 1953. The exhibition featured samples of record production crops at state farms and collectives, as well as at the ICAR (Institutul de Cercetari Agronomice Roman, Rumanian Institute for Agricultural Research) and the agricultural trade school of Voinicesti Commune.

The samples, graphs, and photographs in the exhibition demonstrated fully the superiority of crops obtained through the application of scientific methods. The exhibition featured samples of wheat from the Zavideni Commune collectives, which had an average production of 2,450 kilograms of wheat per hectare. A collective of Strajesti Commune exhibited seeds from its harvest of 2,252 kilograms of wheat per hectare. A collective in Voinicesti Commune had a crop of 50,000 kilograms of watermelons per hectare and 21,000 kilograms of cabbage per hectare. The Stefanesti Commune collective exhibited tomatoes from its vegetable gardens, which yielded 22,000 kilograms of tomatoes per hectare. The exhibition aroused much interest and was visited by 1,500 people the first day.(17)

Ploesti Regiune

Ploesti Regiune harvested 40,000 hectares of corn by the end of September 1953.(17)

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Stalin Regiune

According to an open letter written by Ion Matifalean, secretary of the primary party organization, and Constantin Farcas, brigadier of the collective in Bod Commune, Stalin Raion, the peasants were informed by radio broadcasts of the new tax exemptions and reductions for collectives, which were established in order to stimulate production. Accordingly, the Bod Collective raised some of the plants, such as aromatic plants, sugar beets, etc., mentioned in the new government regulation. According to the regulation, the collective will no longer pay taxes on aromatic plants delivered to the state. The tax exemptions are an incentive for the development of production of various types of medicinal and aromatic plants.

According to Constantin Farcas, the regulation also provides tax exemptions on income derived from free sales of produce. The Bod Collective has sold 71,745 lei worth of dairy products and wool, and 40,400 lei worth of corn and vegetables in 1953. The collective worked according to advanced methods and had good harvests. The average yield was 1,700 kilograms of wheat per hectare, and 1,700 kilograms of barley per hectare. The collectivists are grateful to the party and to the government for the tax exemption on free market sales of surpluses, and will make every effort to increase production. The collectivists have promised to harvest their 70 hectares of sugar beets without loss, to harvest the corn and the potatoes on time, and to extend their planting areas in the 1954 spring campaign.(11)

II. COTTON HARVEST

The cotton crop at state farms, collectives, TOZ, and individual farms was ready for picking by the beginning of September. The crop looked promising and rich. Some state farms started the cotton harvest in August; the Olga Bancic State Farm, Piatra Commune, Bucharest Regiune, harvested 1,000 kilograms of raw cotton by 22 August, and the Afumati State Farm, Bailesti Raion, Craiova Regiune, harvested 3,000 kilograms of cotton. The cotton harvest was also started by the same date at collectives in Zimnicea, Alexandria, Turn-Magurele, and other raions of Bucharest Regiune, and in Corabia, Calafat, Gura-Jiului, and Bailesti raions, Craiova Regiune.

Adequate measures must be taken to have the harvest performed under the best conditions as soon as the bolls open. The basic condition for a successful cotton harvest is the proper organization of manpower and preparation of implements. The difficulties and shortcomings encountered in 1952 must serve as a lesson to organize the work properly for an early harvest and prompt delivery to the ginning stations.

Sacks and gathering aprons must also be provided. Each apron must have three pockets, so that pickers can sort as they pick the cotton. Daily and weekly assignments for picking both the open and the closed bolls must be made. Reports on the quantities gathered and the humidity for each type should be submitted. Daily norms could easily be exceeded if every worker followed the agricultural rules.(19)

The Olga Bancic State Farm, Piatra Commune, Bucharest Regiune, harvested 93,000 kilograms of cotton by 17 September. Dochia Stoica picked 85 kilograms a day, instead of the planned 20 kilograms, because she applied the Soviet method of picking with both hands on two rows. Another picker exceeded the norm, picking 110 kilograms of cotton in 10 hours. A combine harvested 652 kilograms of cotton in 3 hours, doing the work of 31 men.(20)

- 6 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The Belitiori State Farm, Rosiori-de-Vale Raion, Bucharest Regiune, started the cotton harvest during the second half of August. By 15 September 71 tons of first quality cotton had been picked. A Soviet combine and large numbers of state farm workers harvested the cotton. Some laborers picked as much as 40-50 kilograms of cotton per day. The efforts of the workers were well compensated, one worker who picked 50 kilograms a day received 70 lei.(21)

The Rusanesti State Farm, Balcesti Raion, Craiova Regiune, picked 45 tons of cotton, and the Chirnogi State Farm, Bucharest Regiune, harvested 31 tons of cotton by 17 September.(20)

The 1953 cotton harvest was abundant. State farms, which are the main cotton producers, hold the largest planned area for cotton cultivation. Many state farms prepared well for the harvest, providing manpower, transportation, and food and shelter for workers. Consequently, such farms had excellent results. For example, the Ploarea State Farm, Rimnicu Raion, Bucharest Regiune, harvested 20 carloads of cotton by 24 September.

At some state farms, however, the cotton harvest progressed very slowly. Poorly organized labor led to slowdowns. At the Jegalia State Farm, Constanta Regiune, more than 10 carloads of cotton remained to be picked as of 24 September. Another bad example was set by the I. D. Prinu State Farm, Lechliu Raion, Bucharest Regiune. The cotton harvest was greatly behind schedule at this farm because the management did not organize labor, and because mistakes were made in the calculation of wages and delays were incurred in paying wages. The managements of state farms which were behind schedule must take immediate measures for a rational exploitation of manpower according to the Soviet Bagirova method and to create proper shelter and food conditions for the workers, so that the cotton may be harvested before the onset of frost. People's councils must also do their share in supplying the state farms with manpower.(22)

The 30 Decembrie Collective, Contesti Commune, Rimnicu Raion, Bucharest Regiune, started the cotton harvest in the latter part of September. Workers collected up to 73 kilograms of cotton per day. The collective delivered 10,800 kilograms of cotton, including 6,000 kilograms of superior quality, to the ginning center by 26 September.(8)

The Chirnogi State Farm, Oltenita Raion, Bucharest Regiune, started the cotton harvest on 30 August. The workers harvested 9,700 kilograms of cotton in 4 days. The state farm delivered 5,200 kilograms of first quality cotton by 9 September. Floarea Peten, Leonora Oltenicului, and Tulcea Anguel applied the Easti Bagirova method and picked 50-60 kilograms daily.(11)

Constanta Regiune planted large areas of cotton in 1953. Agricultural rules were strictly observed and the crop was promising. Picking started early in September, and by 13 September the regiune gathered 25 percent of the entire harvest, with Fetesti and Adamlisi raions leading. The good example of the state farms was followed by individual peasants and by collectivists. However, the results, in general, were not satisfactory for the regiune. For example, only 30 hectares of the 5,264 hectares of cotton planted in Medgidia Raion were picked, even though the percentage of ripe bolls was much greater. In Harsova, Istria, and Kogalnicea raions the harvest had not even started by 25 September. Ripening was slightly later in these raions, but 3-5 percent of bolls had already opened. The slowdown was due to indifference and lack of attention by the executive committees of the raion and commune people's councils and by the regiune agricultural section. Constanta Regiune is one of the largest cotton-growing areas in Rumania, and the regiune, raion, and commune people's councils must mobilize all forces to speed up the harvest.(23)

- 7 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The area devoted to cotton cultivation in Craiova Regiune was increased 25 percent in 1953 over 1952. State farms in this regiune harvested more than 147 tons of cotton by 16 September. The Afumati and Tamburesti state farms had produced the largest quantities by 22 September.

The 23 August Collective, Bailesti Commune, Bailesti Raion, harvested almost 40 percent of their cotton crops, and collectivists of Ciubega Commune harvested more than 1,500 kilograms of cotton, by 22 September. Following the good example of collectivists and state farms, individual peasants also worked hard to gather their cotton crops. By 22 September, individual peasants of Bailesti Raion harvested 438 tons and those of Corabia Raion 412 tons of cotton. By 16 September the total harvest of cotton in the raion amounted to 2,300 tons, most of which was delivered to ginning centers. (16)

The cotton harvest was in full swing in Craiova Regiune by the middle of September. The Guria-Mare State Farm harvested and turned over to the state 530 kilograms of first quality cotton in a few days. The Drumul Socialismului Collective, Grojdibodu Commune, harvested 400 kilograms of cotton in 2 days. The collectivists of Salsia Commune, Cujmir Raion, also had good results with their cotton harvest. Individual peasants of Salsia, Cujmir, Cotate, Pistol, and Darvard communes harvested and delivered large quantities of cotton.

The Afumati State Farm, Bailesti Raion, planted 800 hectares of cotton in 1953. The harvest was expected to be 750,000 kilograms per hectare, as against the 650 kilograms required by the plan. Cotton picking was speeded up; many men and women picked as much as 45 kilograms per day. Cooperatives, schools, and other institutions assisted considerably with the picking. For example, more than 150 school children helped on 21 September, and more than 240 workers of the Bailesti Cooperative and the Bailesti Town People's Council helped harvest cotton on 22 September.

Nevertheless, the cotton harvest at the Afumati State Farm did not progress well. The management of the farm did not organize labor efficiently. Engineer Milan Dumitrescu, who is responsible for the cotton harvest, did not explain to the workers the speedy picking method. Furthermore, the management of the farm did not provide the workers with sufficient food. Raion party and state agents should devote more time and attention to the Afumati State Farm to prevent such shortcomings. (25)

By 12 September, Bailesti Raion had harvested 345,000 kilograms of first-quality cotton. Among the leading communes were Afumati, with 70,000 kilograms, and Silistea Crucii. However, there were some communes, such as Galicea-Mare and Ciubega, where the cotton harvest was neglected. Silvia Ioan, head of the agricultural section of the raion, is to be blamed. She did not mobilize the necessary manpower. The cotton is collected at four ginning centers which pay in cash and fabrics for cotton deliveries. These centers had an inventory of 2 million meters of fabrics for distribution to cotton growers. (19)

The Caracal Raion completed 50 percent of its harvest plan by 23 September. Individual peasants of Traian and Dovesolu communes led the harvest drive, completing 80 percent of the plan. However, there were some communes in the raion which were behind schedule. In Stoeresti Commune only 2 tons were harvested from the 100 hectares of cotton by 23 September. The executive committee of the commune failed to sponsor lectures and instruction on the importance of harvesting cotton on time. Similar situations prevailed on Calaru and Gostavatu communes, where only 15 percent of the harvest plan was completed by 23 September. (1)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

As of 3 September, cotton growers in Corabia Raion had harvested and delivered to cotton ginning centers 1,300 kilograms of cotton. Collectives and individual peasants of Stefan-Cel-Mare, Tia-Mare, Garcov, Rusanesti-de-Jos, and Cilieni communes also delivered large quantities of cotton.(27)

State farms, collectives, and individual peasants in Corabia Raion applied the proper agricultural methods in planting and cultivating cotton. As a result of the good care, cotton plants grew and developed rapidly, ripening early in the season. The cotton harvest started in many communes of the raion at the beginning of September. The entire raion harvested close to 17,000 kilograms of first-quality cotton by 10 September.(9)

State farms, collectives, and individual peasants in Galati Regiune started the cotton harvest by 15 September. Wherever work was well organized, results were good. For example, in Calmatui Raion the first picking of open bolls was completed by 26 September. However, the harvest in general for the regiune was behind schedule because the executive committee of the regiune people's council devoted little attention to the matter. The bolls were ripe for picking in many communes, but the harvest proceeded very slowly. Filimon Sarbu Raion was such a case. In Braila and Calmatui raions, where cotton was picked efficiently, no attention was given to quality grading during the picking. Furthermore, no measures were taken to transport the cotton to collection and ginning centers.

The agricultural section of the regiune people's council failed to discuss problems connected with the harvest. Until 22 September, no meetings had been held to draw up labor and delivery plans. The executive committee of the Galati Regiune People's Council must take immediate steps to expedite the harvest in good condition.(18)

The Urleasca and Justin Georgescu state farms started the cotton harvest by the middle of September. Workers at the Urleasca State Farm picked 20,000 kilograms of first-quality cotton in a few days and delivered it to the Traian Commune ginning center. The Justin Georgescu State Farm workers applied the Bagirova method, picking the cotton with both hands, from bottom to top, and collected 2 carloads of cotton by 23 September. They delivered 3,000 kilograms to the ginning center. As of 23 September, the Justin Georgescu State Farm was soon to start cotton picking with a Soviet combine.(28)

Ploesti Regiune started the cotton harvest during the fourth week in September. The I. C. Frimu Collective, Malu Village, Urziceni Raion led the drive, harvesting 12 hectares of cotton in record time. The collective exceeded the production plan by 300 kilograms. The Salaciu State Farm and the collective of Brosteni Village started the cotton harvest at the same time.(10)

Collectives of Malu Commune, Urziceni Raion, applied agricultural rules in planting and cultivating and expected a yield of 450-500 kilograms per hectare. They actually obtained 650-750 kilograms per hectare. The I. C. Frimu Collective, Malu Commune, started to harvest cotton in the second half of September. One team of seven people picked 400 kilograms of cotton in 6 hours. Two other teams picked 300 and 350 kilograms, respectively, in 6 hours. The collective gathered 1,500 kilograms by 26 September and immediately delivered its quota to the ginning center.(8)

- 9 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

III. DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

Collectives all over the country distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income for the 1953 harvest to their members.(29)

Arad Regiune

Collectives in Arad Regiune successfully concluded their harvest campaign. The harvests were of good quality. Collectivists of Teremia Commune, Sannicolaul-Mare Raion, had an average crop of 4,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. Collectives of Bulgarus Commune harvested 3,000 kilograms of wheat and 3,100 kilograms of barley per hectare; collectivists of Saravale Commune had wheat yields of 1,000 kilograms more per hectare than individual peasants. This resulted in large distributions of produce to collective members. For example, the collectives of Peregul-Mare Commune distributed 9 kilograms of wheat per member for each workday, and the Firiteaz Commune collectives 6 kilograms of wheat for each workday. The family of Stefan Pack of the Progresul Collective, Firiteaz Commune, received 3,971 kilograms of wheat and 750 kilograms of other produce for 721 workdays. The family of collectivist Milus Ostoici of the Scanteia Collective, Saravale Commune, received 2,215 kilograms of wheat and 559 kilograms of barley for 559 workdays. Collectivist Ioan Kigyosi of Sofronea Commune received 2,407 kilograms of wheat, 229 kilograms of barley, 10 kilograms of honey, and 909 lei in cash for 556 workdays.

Large quantities of produce were also distributed at collectives in Chistineu-Cris, Birchis, Teremia, and other communes.(30)

Bacau Regiune

Collectivist Gheorghe Maftei of the Zorile Collective, Urecheni Commune, received 1,857 kilograms of grain for 566 workdays. Vasile Cojocaru received 1,097 kilograms of grain for 335 workdays performed by him and his family. Dumitru Pascu received 990 kilograms of grain.(29)

Baia-Mare Regiune

The Petresti Collective, Baia-Mare Raion, distributed a 40 percent advance payment of income in the first days of September. Collectivists received 3.34 kilograms of wheat and 1.32 kilograms of rye and barley for every workday. Collectivist Tasi Alexandru and his family received 1,362 kilograms of wheat, 539 kilograms of rye, and 173 kilograms of barley for 407 workdays. Collectivist Mihai Pfeifer received 582 kilograms of wheat, 230 kilograms of rye, and 77 kilograms of barley for 174 workdays.(31)

The Horia, Closca si Crisan Collective, Mediesul-Aurit Commune, Satu-Mare Raion, also distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income. Collectivist Gheorghe Vezendan received 1,436 kilograms of wheat, 430 kilograms of rye, 135 kilograms of barley, 234 kilograms of oats, 1,377 kilograms of hay, and 918 lei in cash for 459 workdays. Collectivist Nicu Gheorghe received 977 kilograms of wheat, 293 kilograms of rye, 94 kilograms of barley, 159 kilograms of oats, 936 kilograms of hay, and 624 lei in cash. Other collectivists also received large remunerations.(32)

Bucharest Regiune

The Filimon-Sarbu Collective, Calarasi-Vechi Commune, Calarasi Raion, had a yield of 2,015 kilograms of wheat per hectare, compared to 1,000-1,200 kilograms per hectare at individual farms. The 40-percent advance payment of income was calculated at 4.230 kilograms of wheat for each workday. Collectivist

- 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Gheorghe Ganea received 3,228 kilograms of wheat, 367 kilograms of wheat chaff, 99 kilograms of rye, 91 kilograms of barley, and 5.3 kilograms of wool. Collectivist Aurel A. Popa received 2,484 kilograms of wheat, Constantin B. Dinu received 3,304 kilograms of wheat, and Marin St. Radu received 2,624 kilograms of wheat, plus large quantities of rye, barley, and wool. However, collectivists like Nita D. Ilie and Niculae Toma received much less because they did not work regularly.(33)

The members of the Gheorghe Dimitrov Collective, Ceacu Village, Calarasi Raion, also received an advance payment. Collectivist Marin Craciunescu and two members of his family received 2,434 kilograms of wheat for 720 workdays; collectivist Constantin Miclos received 2,385 kilograms of wheat for 704 days. Collectivist Ilie Bucur, while quite advanced in years, worked 263 days and received 890 kilograms of wheat. The remaining 60 percent of the income will be distributed at the end of the year.(34)

In the fall of 1952, 38 peasant families of Aprozi Commune, Oltenita Raion, formed a TOZ. Their first harvest in 1953 yielded 2,750 kilograms of wheat per hectare. In the distribution of income, peasants with only 0.5 hectares of land received 1,150 kilograms of wheat. Some TOZ members, who brought 2.5 hectares of land into the TOZ, received a share of 4,755 kilograms of wheat. The members of the TOZ received enough produce to permit sales of surplus on the market.(25)

Cluj Regiune

The Gheorghe Doja Collective, Triteni-Colonie Village, Turda Raion, also distributed a 40 percent advance payment of income. The average yield of wheat was 2,200 kilograms per hectare. Collectivists received 3 kilograms of wheat for each workday. Collectivist Nicolae Nagy received 2,022 kilograms of wheat, 269 kilograms of barley, and 2,600 lei in cash for work done by him and his family. Other collectivists also received large quantities of grain and money.(29)

The Secera si Ciocanul Collective of Calarasi Commune, Turda Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income for 1953. The collective harvested an average of 2,000 kilograms of wheat and 2,069 kilograms of barley per hectare. This was 500-600 kilograms more per hectare than obtained by individual peasants. Every collectivist received 3.7 kilograms of wheat for each workday. Collectivist Eugen Rado and his family received 1,355 kilograms of wheat, 147 kilograms of barley, 110 kilograms of peas, and 540 lei in cash for 365 workdays.

At the Ploscos Collective, Turda Raion, the average yield was 2,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The collectivists were well compensated for their work. Alexandru Filip received 1,948 kilograms of wheat, 278 kilograms of barley, 111 kilograms of oats, and 83 kilograms of peas.

The Valea-Florilor Collective harvested 2,100 kilograms of wheat per hectare. Collectivist Ioan Sabau and his family received 1,668 kilograms of wheat, 222 kilograms of barley, and 111 kilograms of oats and peas for 556 workdays.(11)

Craiova Regiune

The Drumul Socialismului Collective, Stejerei Village, Targu-Jiu Raion, distributed 976 kilograms of wheat and rye to one worker for 226 workdays, and 817 kilograms of grain to another for 204 workdays.(29)

- 11 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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The Maglavit Collective, Calafat Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income. The collective had a yield of 4,000 kilograms of barley per hectare. Collectivist Petre Fantana and four members of his family, received 1,490 kilograms of wheat, potatoes, and other produce for 576 workdays. Collectivist Badea Alexandru received 1,152 kilograms of wheat for 44 workdays. (32)

The collective of Ciocoiu Village, Caracal Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance income payment. Collectivist Elena Stoian, leader in field work, received 1,162 kilograms of wheat, 198 kilograms of barley, and 118 kilograms of peas and other produce for 396 workdays. Alexandru Stoian and his wife received 645 kilograms of wheat, 110 kilograms of barley, and 66 kilograms of peas; Nicolae Ghimis and his family received 1,990 kilograms of grain. The 60-percent balance of income will be distributed at the end of the year. In addition to grain, the collectivists will receive at that time wool, honey, and other fall produce. (33)

The Ilie Pintilie Collective of Farcasale Commune, Caracal Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income from the 1953 harvest. The collective exceeded the production plan by 47 percent. The cash income of the collective amounted to 56,000 lei by 1 September. The yield was 3,000 kilograms of wheat, 4,000 kilograms of barley, and 2,000 kilograms of peas per hectare. The individual share was generous. For example, collectivist Chivu Gheorghe received 1,715 kilograms of wheat and 214 kilograms of barley for 428 workdays. Collectivist Constantin Gancu received 1,807 kilograms of wheat and 225 kilograms of barley for 451 workdays, and Petre Nica received 1,435 kilograms of wheat and 194 kilograms of barley. (35)

The Nicolae Balcescu Collective, Cavanesti Commune, Targu-Jiu Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income on 27 August. The collective, which was created only at the end of 1952, achieved outstanding results. It set up a dairy farm with 125 sheep, a hog-fattening farm, and a vegetable garden. The collective had an income of 12,000 lei from the sale of vegetables and 6,500 lei from the sale of animal products. The oat harvest was 1,800 kilograms per hectare and the wheat harvest was 200-300 kilograms more per hectare than at individual farms. The potato yield was 14,000 kilograms per hectare. Corn and other fall plants also promised rich harvests. Sugar beets weighed as much as 2 kilograms each. In the advance distribution of income Marin Mihai received 1,300 kilograms of various products, including 630 kilograms of wheat, 320 kilograms of potatoes, 48 kilograms of onions, and 8 kilograms of goat cheese for 312 workdays. (36)

The Tudor Vladimirescu Collective, Vartopu Commune, had a rich harvest in 1953. The average yield was 2,600 kilograms of wheat and 3,800 kilograms of barley per hectare. This resulted in a larger income for the members of the collective. For example, at the 40-percent advance distribution of income, Stefan Stanciu and his family received 3,013 kilograms of wheat, 193 kilograms of barley, 92 kilograms of peas, 105 kilograms of onions, and 24 kilograms of beans for 465 workdays. His total earnings for the year will be 9,000 kilograms of grain. Many other collectivists earned equally high shares. (37)

Galati Region

The Ion Luca Caragiale Collective, Silistrua Village, Braila Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income. The average yield was 2,100 kilograms of wheat per hectare, compared to 1,500 kilograms per hectare obtained by individual peasants. The advance income distribution was correspondingly large. For example, collectivist Petrea Cojocca received 2,240 kilograms of wheat, 700 kilograms of barley, 140 kilograms of peas, 70 kilograms of oil, some fodder, and 1,540 lei in cash for 713 workdays. Collectivist

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CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Tihan Done received 1,600 kilograms of wheat, 500 kilograms of barley, 100 kilograms of peas, 50 kilograms of oil, some fodder, and 1,100 lei in cash for 500 workdays.(6)

Hunedoara Regiune

The 23 August Collective, Obreja Village, Alba Raion, applied the proper agricultural methods and had much larger harvests than in the past. The yield was 2,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The 40-percent advance distribution of income was, therefore, quite large. Collectivist Ioan Cleja received 2,030 kilograms of wheat, 4 kilograms of wool, hundreds of kilograms of barley and oats, and 440 lei in cash for 615 workdays. Collectivist Simion Salcau received 1,493 kilograms of wheat, 3 kilograms of wool, and 300 lei in cash. This was less than half the income the collectivists will receive for their work at the end of the year.(11)

The collective of Santandrei Commune, Hunedoara Raion, harvested 3,114 kilograms of wheat per hectare in 1953. The harvest of the collective was much superior to that of individual peasants. As the yield per hectare increased, the income of the collectivists was also larger. For example, collectivist Ion Andragel and his family received 2,730 kilograms of wheat, 431 kilograms of hay, 4,654 kilograms of straw, and other produce, as a 40-percent advance payment of income for 273 workdays. Collectivist Avram Artea received 2,000 kilograms of wheat, 241 kilograms of hay, 3,306 kilograms of straw, and other produce, for 200 workdays. The widow Maria Moraru received 1,135 kilograms of wheat, 136 kilograms of hay, 1,330 kilograms of straw, and other produce, for 113 workdays.(33)

Hungarian Autonomous Regiune

The Petofi Sandor Collective, Dambau Commune, Tarnaveni Raion, increased its income through the sale of 13,700 kilograms of carrots, 700 kilograms of watermelons, 1,100 kilograms of tomatoes, 420 kilograms of apricots, etc. Individual collectivists received 617-783 kilograms of wheat for work performed at the collective.(25)

Oradea Regiune

Thirty-eight families in Batar Village, Salonta Raion, have formed the 7 Noembrie TOZ, with 60 hectares of land. The members of the TOZ have worked hard and had excellent results. They harvested 2,265 kilograms of wheat per hectare from 44 hectares and 1,200-1,500 kilograms of barley per hectare. They delivered their full quotas to the state, set aside one percent for reserve, and then distributed income shares. Vasile Vente, for example, who brought 3.4 hectares of land into the TOZ, received 3,600 kilograms of wheat and other produce. Persida Filip received 2,800 kilograms of wheat. Individual peasants observed with interest the good results of the TOZ and several peasants filed requests to join the TOZ. The number of members had increased to 68 families by the beginning of September 1953.(2)

Ploesti Regiune

Members of the Drumul Socialismului Collective, Lipia Commune, Buzau Raion, received a 40-percent advance payment of income. Collectivist Ioan Angheloiu received 1,543 kilograms of wheat, 153 kilograms of peas, 137 kilograms of barley, and 4,27 kilograms of wool for 428 workdays contributed by him and his family. Collectivist Alexandru Neagu received 1,422 kilograms of wheat, 145 kilograms of peas, 126 kilograms of barley, and 4 kilograms of wool for 392 workdays.(29)

- 13 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The collective of Stalpu Commune, Buzau Raion, had a rich harvest. At the 40-percent advance distribution of income, the collectivists each received 6.5 kilograms of grain, including 4 kilograms of wheat, for each workday. Collectivist Alexandru Maftai and his wife received 1,365 kilograms of wheat and other grain for 360 workdays. The family of collectivist Radu Nastase received 1,365 kilograms of wheat and a large quantity of barley for 300 workdays.(9)

The 16 Februarie 1933 Collective, Baba Ana Commune, Mizil Raion, distributed a 40-percent advance payment of income. This collective was founded on 26 February 1950 with a membership of 30 families. In September 1953, the collective had a membership of 120 families and had 400 hectares of arable land, 40 horses, 6 oxen, 460 sheep, 20 hogs, 500 fowls, and 50 beehives. The collective earned 178,039 lei from the sale of dairy products, animals, and vegetables in the period from 1 January to 1 August 1953. The collectivists built a granary, a stable, a pig sty, two repair shops for agricultural implements, a smithy, and a carpentry shop. The peasants followed the advice given by Soviet kolkhoz visitors in 1952 and increased their production. The yield for wheat and barley was 2,000 kilograms per hectare. Collectivist Ion Maroceanu and three members of his family received 1,435 kilograms of wheat, 369 kilograms of barley, and 1,040 lei in cash for 410 workdays. Collectivist Gheorghe V. Meau and two members of his family received 1,320 kilograms of wheat, 237 kilograms of barley, and 1,500 lei in cash for 377 workdays. Constantin Tudor and his wife received 1,114 kilograms of wheat, 200 kilograms of barley, and 1,272 lei in cash for 318 workdays.(33)

As a result of the excellent work performed by the members of the Partizanul-Roua TOZ, Mihailesti Commune, Mizil Raion, in the spring of 1953, the TOZ harvested 1,985 kilograms of wheat per hectare. Each member received an average of 1,500 kilograms of wheat for every hectare brought into the TOZ.(19)

Succava Regiune

Collectives in Succava Regiune increased production in 1953 and had excellent results. Collectivists of Iodireni Commune, Trusesti Raion, had a yield of more than 3,200 kilograms of wheat per hectare. The collective of Popeni Commune, Dorohoi Raion, harvested 3,700 kilograms of barley per hectare. These harvests exceeded by far those of individual farms.

After delivery of quotas to the state, payment in kind to MTS, and withholding of statute reserves, the collectives of the regiune distributed a 40-percent payment of income. Collectivists of Cuzlau Commune, Darabani Raion each received 4.3 kilograms of wheat for each workday. Collectivist Ion Cimpoiu of the same collective received 1,165 kilograms of wheat for 271 workdays. Collectivist Ilie Holut and two members of his family of the 1907 Collective, Vlasinesti Village, Soveni Raion, received 1,320 kilograms of wheat, 190 kilograms of barley, 7,050 kilograms of wool, and 6.4 lei in cash for 372 workdays. Collectivist Vasile Gurincu of the Badeuti Village Collective received 635 kilograms of wheat, 94 kilograms of barley, 24 kilograms of lentils, 36 kilograms of cheese, and 7.2 kilograms of wool for 362 workdays.(5)

Timisoara Regiune

The Timari-Noi Collective, Ghizatau Village, Lugoj Raion, was formed in the fall of 1952 by 38 families. The collectivists worked hard, guided and instructed by the local party and commune agents and MTS operators. The first harvest of the collective in 1953 was excellent. The 71 hectares of wheat yielded an average of 2,331 kilograms per hectare, while individual peasants harvested only 1,000-1,500 kilograms per hectare. The harvest at the collective was 1,592 kilograms of rye, 2,800 kilograms of barley, 1,755 kilograms of oats,

- 14 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

and 1,152 kilograms of vetch per hectare. The collective also planted vegetables and industrial plants. One hectare yielded 55,000 kilograms of tomatoes. The onion harvest was 11,000 kilograms per hectare, summer cabbage 21,534 kilograms per hectare, and peas 6,831 kilograms per hectare. A yield of 13,800 kilograms of peppers was obtained from 1.22 hectares. The income from the vegetable gardens alone amounted to 130,000 lei by the end of August 1953.

The 40-percent advance distribution of income amounted to 5.6 kilograms of wheat and other produce, plus 4.35 lei in cash per workday. Collectivist Ion Hateg received 3,797 kilograms of wheat, 264 kilograms of barley, and 2,942 lei in cash for 678 workdays contributed by him and his family. Collectivist Constantin Suman and his family received 2,957 kilograms of wheat and 2,291 lei in cash for 528 workdays. Collectivist Ion Gheju received 1,445 kilograms of wheat and 1,119 lei in cash for 258 workdays.

The 40-percent advance payment of earnings to collectivists represented more than the total yearly earnings of individual peasants. For example, Ion Hateg received the 3,797 kilograms of wheat, which represented less than half of his income for the year, and 2,942 lei in cash. Ion Zarea, an independent peasant, harvested 3,320 kilograms of wheat from his 2.35 hectares, part of which went to the MTS and to the state. Moreover, Ion Zarea was not able to work his vegetable garden and thus did not have any cash income. Collectivists who work hard and conscientiously have much more from their work than individual peasants.(39)

IV. SURPLUS SALES

Cluj Regiune

State Cooperatives of Gherla Raion agitated for a successful procurement campaign so as to obtain the largest possible amounts of produce and vegetables. In September, individual peasants of the raion sold 42,000 kilograms of wheat, 4,947 kilograms of tomatoes, 20,121 kilograms of cabbage, 28,433 kilograms of other vegetables, and other produce, to cooperatives. The procurement plan for cucumbers was completed 100 percent.(40)

Constanta Regiune

Individual peasants of Ostrov Commune, Adamelisi Raion, sold large quantities of fruit to the local cooperative. One group of peasants sold 12,099 kilograms of pears, plums, apples, and grapes. Another group sold 2,532 eggs, 48 kilograms of cheese, and part of the 1,533 grain harvest.(41)

Members of collectives and individual peasants in communes and villages of Constanta Regiune sold large quantities of surplus produce to local cooperatives. Collectivists of Vulturul Commune sold 15,000 kilograms of wheat, 50,000 kilograms of barley, 50,000 kilograms of oats, 10,000 kilograms of rye, 3,827 kilograms of onions, 2,000 kilograms of peas, 350 kilograms of wool, and 478 kilograms of cheese. Collectivists of Plopeni Commune sold 23,000 kilograms of wheat, 200 kilograms of wool, and other produce.

Individual peasants of Balaceanu Village sold 11,000 kilograms of rye, 5,200 kilograms of wheat, 291 kilograms of wool, and 240 kilograms of cheese. One peasant of Plopeni Commune sold 3,000 kilograms of wheat, and a peasant of Credinta Village sold 25 kilograms of wool.(42)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Craiova Regiune

Cooperatives of Pestisani, Stanesti, Pinoasa, Musetesti, and Carbesti communes, Targu-Jiu Raion, completed their purchasing plan 100-162 percent for the third quarter of 1953. The Pestisani, Runcu, and Turcinești cooperatives purchased nearly 40,000 kilograms of various fruits, 4,000 kilograms of raspberry and blackberry juices, and large quantities of grain, eggs, poultry, etc. A fruit-processing center was set up at the Pestisani Cooperative. The fruit-drying installation can dry 400-500 kilograms of fruit and smoke 600 kilograms of plums in one shift. By 10 September, this center shipped 1,500 kilograms of smoked and dried prunes and 700 kilograms of marmelade to various markets in the country. Peasants were mobilized to gather blackberries, raspberries, and cornel berries, which yielded 14,000 kilograms of fruit pulp and 900 kilograms of blackberry juice.(28)

Individual peasants supplied 1,470 kilograms of raspberries, 3,000 kilograms of apples, and large quantities of apricots and pears for the marmelade factory of Vadeni Commune.(42)

Hunedoara Regiune

The fruit crop in Alba Raion was much larger in 1953 than in previous years. The fruit trees were well tended. Peasants in Benic, Stremț, Feneș, Metes, and Vintu-de-Jos communes had very good results. The producers sold many tons of fruit to local cooperatives between 15 and 30 August. More than 97 tons of apples, pears, and plums were shipped to workers' centers, such as Petrosani, Hunedoara, and Zlatna.

The five fruit pulp factories of the raion processed more than 4,000 kilograms of plums and pears, and 30,000 kilograms of blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries. The cooperatives set up 70 smoke dryers and four regular ovens to dry and smoke part of the fruit.(33)

Iasi Regiune

Many individual peasants of Osesti Commune, Vasiui Raion, sold their surplus produce to the local cooperative. The Osesti Cooperative purchased 5,600 kilograms of wheat, 1,935 kilograms of fruit, 2,461 eggs, and 15,000 kilograms of hay in a few days.(24)

Pitesti Regiune

Through proper organization of work and agitation, the Horezu Cooperative, Horezu Raion, purchased close to 500,000 kilograms of fruit by the end of September. The cooperative considerably exceeded its quota.(8)

Ploesti Regiune

Individual peasants of Valea-Teancului and Plescoi communes, Buzau Raion, sold large quantities of fruit to local cooperatives. Peasants of Valea-Teancului sold 16,365 kilograms of fruit, and those of Plescoi 32,700 kilograms in 2 days. Peasant Vlad Pica sold 2,000 kilograms of fruit, and Ion Stelea 1,600 kilograms, to the Plescoi Cooperative.(31)

The Vasile Roaita Collective, Cismădia Commune, Sibiu Raion, had abundant fruit crops, considerably exceeding the norms. By the end of September, the collective gathered 59 tons of apples, 6 tons of plums, 7 tons of pears, and 5 tons of grapes which were sold to the local cooperative.(8)

- 16 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Suceava Regiune

The Raion Union of Supply and Distribution Cooperatives (Uniunea Raionala a Cooperativelor de Aprovizionare si Desfacere) of Radauti Raion instructed village cooperatives to agitate and convince peasants to deliver the forest fruit which they gathered, such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, bilberries, and mushrooms.

The Brodina Cooperative purchased 23,371 kilograms of forest fruit and the Marcinia Cooperative purchased 29,000 kilograms. The raion cooperative bought a total of 105,300 kilograms of fruit and considerably exceeded the procurement plan. The fruit was shipped to the regiune fruit preserve center for processing.(43)

Timisoara Regiune

Individual peasants of Teregoia Commune, Caransebes Raion, sold large quantities of raspberries and other fruit to the local cooperative. The peasants sold 15,000 kilograms of raspberries in a few days.(18)

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- 17 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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- E N D -

- 18 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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